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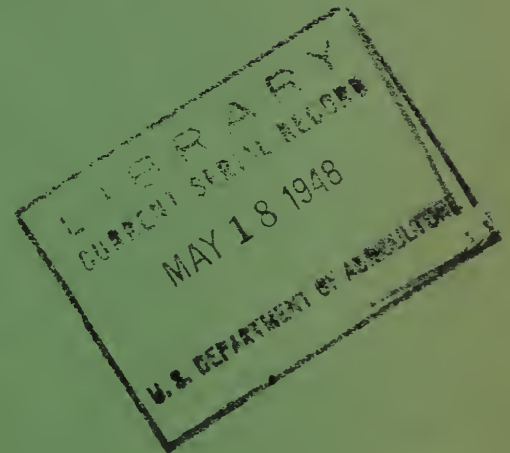
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# 1946 COMMODITY DRAIN BY COUNTY FROM SOUTH CAROLINA FORESTS

by

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## PREFACE

Through the McSweeney-McNary Act of 1928, Congress authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a comprehensive survey of the forest resources of the United States. The Forest Survey was organized by the Forest Service to carry out the provisions of the Act, and each of the 11 Regional Forest Experiment Stations is responsible for the work in its territory. In the Southeastern States the Forest Survey is an activity in the Division of Forest Economics of the Southeastern Forest Experiment Station, Asheville, North Carolina, and its work is divided into five major phases:

1. Inventory. Determination of the extent, location, and condition of forest lands, and the quantity, species, and quality of timber on these lands.
2. Growth. Determination of the current rate of timber growth.
3. Drain. Determination of the amount of industrial and domestic wood used, and the loss resulting from fire, insects, disease, suppression, and other causes.
4. Requirements. Determination of the current and probable future requirements for all classes of forest products.
5. Analysis. Analysis of the relation of Survey findings to one another and to other economic factors as a basis for public and private policies regarding forest land use and management.

South Carolina was covered by the original Forest Survey in the period 1934-36. During the following ten-year period estimates of the changes in growing stock were made by balancing annual growth against commodity drain. During this period more adequate fire protection, better forest management practices, more intensive timber use, and other factors created changes in the growing stock which were difficult to determine and evaluate. A resurvey of the forest resources in the state was made between November 1946 and March 1948. This progress report presents information on the drain phase of the resurvey.

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## 1946 COMMODITY DRAIN BY COUNTY

### FROM SOUTH CAROLINA FORESTS

In response to increasing demand, estimates of commodity drain are presented in this report by county. Commodity drain may be described as the removal or waste of sound, live, merchantable timber from the forests for commercial or domestic uses. Only materials cut for primary products such as lumber, fuelwood, and veneer are considered. Dead timber, sawmill slabs, and cull trees, which are often reported in production surveys, are excluded. Users of commodity drain data find them useful in two important ways. They are of interest as individual statistics which provide information on the type, volume, and source of material being cut for various products. They are also used in making comparisons of the amount of timber growth with the amount of timber cut. Such comparisons are usually made to estimate changes or trends in timber supply.

The statistical data presented in this release were computed from information obtained in recent production surveys and field studies covering the various commodities. The work was conducted under an experimental plan approved by the Bureau of the Budget. The procedure included several new types of field studies and new methods of computing commodity drain together with the statistical errors involved.

The magnitude of the drain created by the various commodities is shown below (fig. 1).

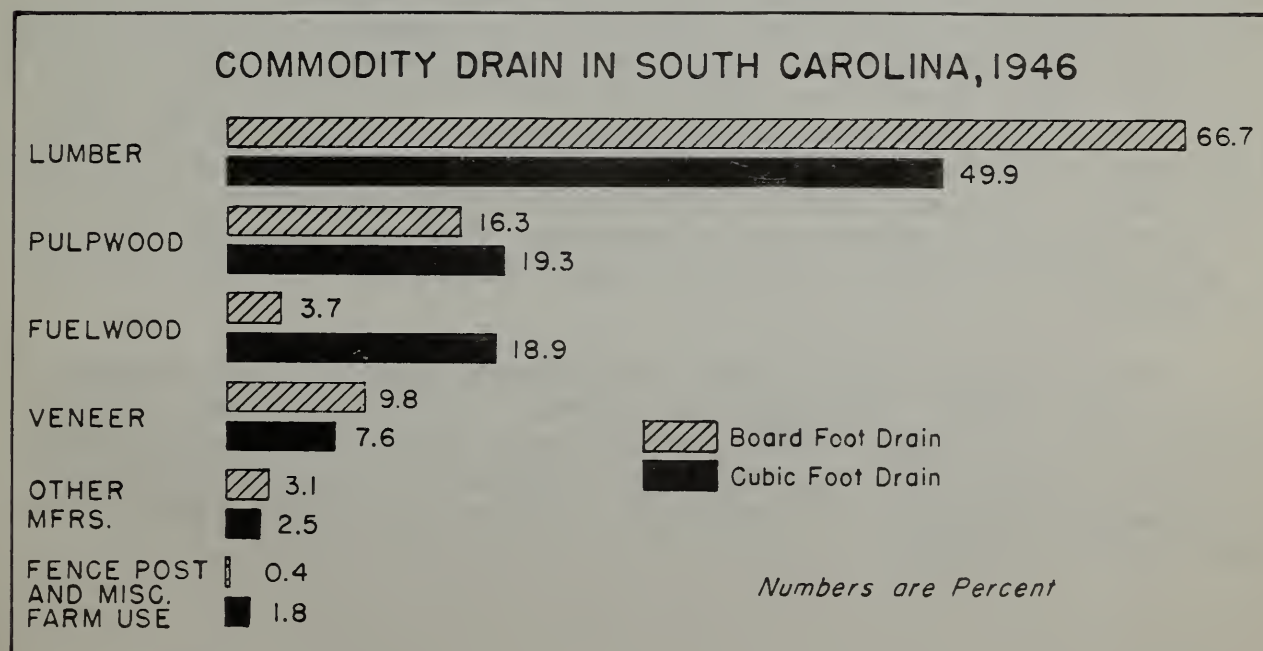


Figure 1

The basic data used in computing commodity drain were obtained through complete canvasses of sawmills, pulp mills, and other wood-using plants or producers, and through a one-percent area sample of the state covering the production of fuelwood, fence posts, and miscellaneous farm use. Data on the origin, by county, of logs used in lumber production were obtained for the first time. This proved to be an important step in determining county drain since numerous sawmills obtained logs from counties other than those in which they were found operating during the canvass. Logs or bolts used in the production of other primary products were also traced to their county of origin. Locations of sawmills and other wood-using plants are shown in figures 7 and 8.

Field studies were conducted to determine the extent of waste or overutilization resulting from current cutting practices. These studies also provided data for converting factors, and for determining the proportion of material cut from timber of various size classes.

It is believed that the total county drain statistics for all commodities except fuelwood, fence posts, and miscellaneous farm use are sufficiently accurate for general use. Data by species or species groups are of lower reliability than total figures. The sampling procedure used in the fuelwood, fence-post and other farm use survey covered only a small portion of the total state area. Serious errors may develop through the use of individual county data for these products, and such use should be avoided. Summaries of these data by groups of counties will reduce the amount of error in proportion to the extent of grouping. Further discussion of errors present in this survey appears on page 24.

The special survey of fuelwood, fence-post, and miscellaneous farm use drain was of new design and produced some interesting facts. This survey consisted of the enumeration of 196 random segments averaging about 1.5 square miles in area. Similar area segments are normally used in agricultural census work. The total production of all types of fuelwood within each segment was determined and the results were expanded to state and county totals, as indicated in table 7. In this table, fuelwood drain on forest growing stock is shown in the column entitled "Sound live timber." Tables 8 and 9 further expand this drain item by species of timber and the various units of measure. Fuelwood produced from waste at manufacturing plants, other than sawmills, is not included in any of the tables.

From a sample of 900 farms the fuelwood production per average farm was 17.7 cords. The amount of fuelwood reported consumed per average farm was 17.2 cords. Thus, the average producer consumed 97 percent of his own production. The remaining 3 percent, or about 55,000 cords, was apparently disposed of commercially or used in churches, schools, and other public buildings.



In the principal tobacco growing counties, the average farm produces about 25 cords of fuelwood. The production in the remaining counties averages approximately 15 cords per farm. The survey indicated that 28 percent of the tobacco was cured with oil heat, 5 percent with coal, and 67 percent with wood. It required an average of 2.2 cords of wood to cure one thousand pounds of tobacco. A total of approximately 243,000 cords of wood was used as fuel in tobacco barns. This volume amounted to 13 percent of all the fuelwood produced.

The production of fence posts from sound live timber amounted to nearly five-and-one-half million pieces, and for miscellaneous farm use about one million six hundred thousand pieces. The miscellaneous farm use reported consisted principally of round or hewn pole-size timber of various diameters and lengths. Approximately 88 percent of this material was produced from trees under sawlog size. It included such items as corral poles, fencing material, sills and small logs for buildings, and poles on which crops were stacked. It did not include lumber used for building or repair. This item is reported in the table on lumber drain.

Table 1 presents a summary of the drain created by all commodities. The saw-timber drain is reported only for trees of merchantable sawlog size, which is 9.0 inches and larger in diameter breast high for softwoods, and 11.0 inches and larger for hardwoods. All board-foot columns or tables are in terms of International Log Rule, 1/4-inch kerf. The tables which present data in terms of standard cords or cubic feet include all sound trees five inches or larger in diameter breast high.

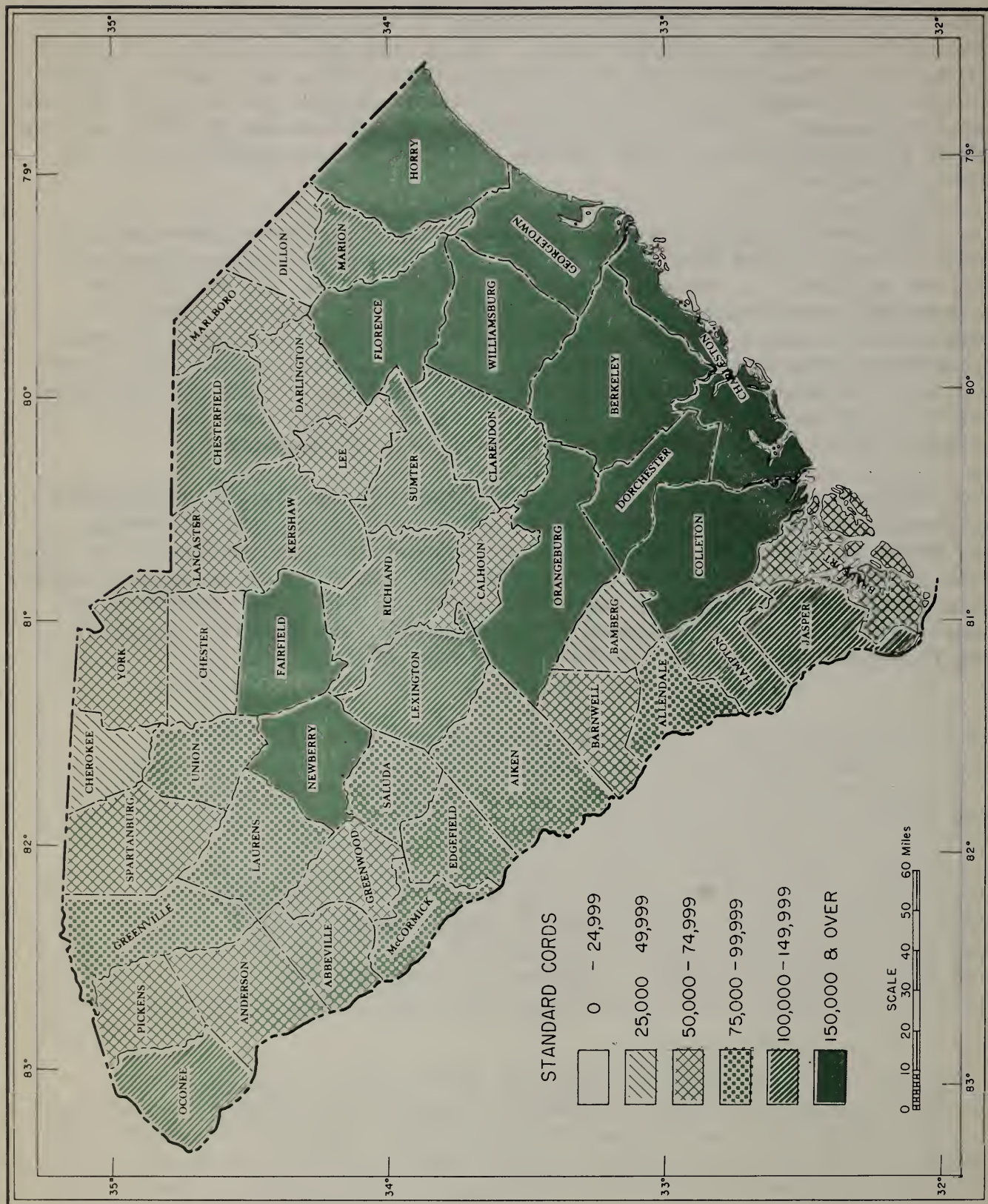


Figure 2. - Total commodity drain by county, 1946



Table 1. - Total commodity drain by county and species group, 1946

County	Saw timber			All sound trees five inches d.b.h. and larger		
	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total
	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Cords</u>	<u>Cords</u>	<u>Cords</u>
Abbeville	9,835	6,182	16,017	36,995	23,846	60,841
Aiken	19,373	10,519	29,892	52,653	41,556	94,209
Allendale	12,773	11,819	24,592	43,133	32,363	75,496
Anderson	9,828	4,333	14,161	41,458	22,379	63,837
Bamberg	7,252	8,183	15,435	22,802	24,850	47,652
Barnwell	13,278	9,046	22,324	36,786	29,483	66,269
Beaufort	18,086	7,553	25,639	52,673	19,491	72,164
Berkeley	49,992	7,646	57,638	143,642	22,673	166,315
Calhoun	12,670	7,043	19,713	35,799	25,403	61,202
Charleston	69,407	14,577	83,984	183,896	49,968	233,864
Cherokee	6,406	2,771	9,177	22,937	17,145	40,082
Chester	9,317	2,828	12,145	35,853	13,893	49,746
Chesterfield	20,185	12,973	33,158	57,688	42,531	100,219
Clarendon	23,578	8,530	32,108	67,877	37,853	105,730
Colleton	48,213	20,567	68,780	131,299	55,351	186,650
Darlington	12,377	6,730	19,107	43,307	28,735	72,042
Dillon	6,571	5,899	12,470	19,101	27,083	46,184
Dorchester	52,628	14,189	66,817	157,936	39,352	197,288
Edgefield	19,539	6,979	26,518	57,152	28,408	85,560
Fairfield	37,578	5,433	43,011	130,650	26,409	157,059
Florence	35,354	18,970	54,324	115,639	142,207	257,846
Georgetown	41,996	14,208	56,204	123,455	49,397	172,852
Greenville	14,975	14,343	29,318	45,872	44,023	89,895
Greenwood	13,180	4,720	17,900	44,611	17,848	62,459
Hampton	29,471	8,528	37,999	85,579	30,447	116,026
Horry	27,332	6,626	33,958	93,382	80,454	173,836
Jasper	29,418	18,439	47,857	87,365	48,829	136,194
Kershaw	32,957	10,956	43,913	99,876	47,342	147,218
Lancaster	14,393	7,455	21,848	48,408	20,854	69,262
Laurens	13,098	4,082	17,180	56,115	32,253	88,368
Lee	10,012	6,448	16,460	30,085	29,692	59,777
Lexington	29,993	6,488	36,481	88,453	31,017	119,470
McCormick	20,822	2,456	23,278	69,465	9,067	78,532
Marion	16,032	23,605	39,637	52,010	79,487	131,497
Marlboro	9,001	11,648	20,649	22,657	36,373	59,030
Newberry	36,205	8,906	45,111	113,324	37,337	150,661
Oconee	23,952	8,682	32,634	66,282	37,399	103,681
Orangeburg	39,816	25,215	65,031	112,529	84,972	197,501
Pickens	13,262	9,469	22,731	36,868	31,859	68,727
Richland	24,304	10,823	35,127	78,615	34,259	112,874
Saluda	20,632	5,947	26,579	55,582	21,471	77,053
Spartanburg	21,838	4,789	26,627	46,830	17,625	64,455
Sumter	21,545	11,736	33,281	59,984	44,907	104,891
Union	18,258	3,781	22,039	76,315	23,408	99,723
Williamsburg	46,231	23,338	69,569	133,501	103,410	236,911
York	7,823	3,954	11,777	38,946	30,306	69,252
State total	1,070,786	449,412	1,520,198	3,255,385	1,775,015	5,030,400

Table 2. - Lumber drain by county

Line No.	County	Softwoods				Oak
		So. Yel. Pine	Cypress	Other softwoods	Total softwoods	
		<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>
1	Abbeville	8,896	-	-	8,896	1,202
2	Aiken	16,175	261	-	16,436	413
3	Allendale	5,157	46	-	5,203	206
4	Anderson	8,964	3	-	8,967	2,288
5	Bamberg	4,335	72	-	4,407	212
6	Barnwell	9,812	139	-	9,951	283
7	Beaufort	11,371	144	-	11,515	508
8	Berkeley	835	31,260	-	32,095	1,366
9	Calhoun	11,159	403	-	11,562	354
10	Charleston	57,071	450	-	57,521	1,730
11	Cherokee	5,117	-	-	5,117	724
12	Chester	3,963	-	-	3,963	182
13	Chesterfield	16,492	16	-	16,508	1,429
14	Clarendon	14,537	470	-	15,007	581
15	Colleton	31,164	1,012	-	32,176	1,879
16	Darlington	9,004	89	-	9,093	483
17	Dillon	3,339	163	-	3,502	244
18	Dorchester	32,311	1,228	-	33,539	2,254
19	Edgefield	14,977	211	-	15,188	857
20	Fairfield	13,799	-	-	13,799	814
21	Florence	27,672	916	-	28,588	2,322
22	Georgetown	18,388	4,087	-	22,475	1,368
23	Greenville	14,093	-	197	14,290	5,512
24	Greenwood	9,557	-	98	9,655	939
25	Hampton	19,564	361	-	19,925	377
26	Horry	16,385	259	-	16,644	922
27	Jasper	14,563	2,525	-	17,088	953
28	Kershaw	20,704	21	-	20,725	786
29	Lancaster	11,597	-	-	11,597	1,258
30	Laurens	9,457	3	-	9,460	873
31	Lee	8,363	303	-	8,666	415
32	Lexington	23,431	230	-	23,661	879
33	McCormick	9,383	-	-	9,383	577
34	Marion	6,211	258	-	6,469	770
35	Marlboro	8,245	134	-	8,379	1,804
36	Newberry	22,965	4	-	22,969	1,396
37	Oconee	23,169	-	516	23,685	3,191
38	Orangeburg	30,608	2,849	-	33,457	1,626
39	Pickens	11,392	-	1,837	13,229	5,103
40	Richland	13,190	255	-	13,445	1,592
41	Saluda	20,039	25	-	20,064	891
42	Spartanburg	12,313	-	200	12,513	1,758
43	Sumter	15,202	246	50	15,498	1,140
44	Union	11,224	5	-	11,229	383
45	Williamsburg	18,123	16,399	-	34,522	2,811
46	York	6,870	-	-	6,870	1,034
State total		681,186	64,847	2,898	748,931	58,689



and species of timber, 1946.

Hardwoods						Total county drain	Line No.
Bl. gum	Red gum	Yel. poplar	Maple	Other hardwoods	Total hardwoods		
<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	
350	1,247	1,317	53	239	4,408	13,304	1
2,928	71	2,314	90	637	6,453	22,889	2
2,171	857	667	67	132	4,100	9,303	3
39	213	757	29	11	3,337	12,304	4
303	251	168	105	6	1,045	5,452	5
1,503	-	1,295	20	-	3,101	13,052	6
3,046	1,204	372	89	51	5,270	16,785	7
1,638	1,341	448	290	588	5,671	37,766	8
1,100	376	438	62	16	2,346	13,908	9
2,392	1,428	201	280	129	6,160	63,681	10
1	399	805	-	16	1,945	7,062	11
45	396	412	2	162	1,199	5,162	12
2,256	1,266	1,202	21	153	6,327	22,835	13
1,074	1,233	185	139	192	3,404	18,411	14
6,595	2,967	710	897	437	13,485	45,661	15
757	953	111	53	345	2,702	11,795	16
535	165	19	4	56	1,023	4,525	17
2,158	2,782	856	450	817	9,317	42,856	18
1,099	2,190	1,664	75	153	6,038	21,226	19
202	1,043	737	24	50	2,870	16,669	20
2,627	4,875	235	616	800	11,475	40,063	21
2,898	2,117	143	421	218	7,165	29,640	22
57	541	5,263	54	648	12,075	26,365	23
102	1,135	786	106	451	3,519	13,174	24
3,797	1,687	512	196	190	6,759	26,684	25
1,657	945	178	114	65	3,881	20,525	26
12,266	3,702	377	230	348	17,876	34,964	27
1,595	2,071	1,431	123	7	6,013	26,738	28
180	1,135	1,186	25	105	3,889	15,486	29
53	997	1,103	8	292	3,326	12,786	30
810	914	224	109	152	2,624	11,290	31
818	1,155	1,511	101	144	4,608	28,269	32
68	834	524	-	154	2,157	11,540	33
2,319	1,459	200	261	65	5,074	11,543	34
2,409	1,570	150	521	764	7,218	15,597	35
300	2,723	1,151	258	731	6,559	29,528	36
4	291	2,386	110	251	6,233	29,918	37
5,729	2,126	2,938	338	228	12,985	46,442	38
9	399	2,619	253	444	8,827	22,056	39
1,263	1,508	1,038	305	166	5,872	19,317	40
795	1,900	1,171	124	347	5,228	25,292	41
104	138	1,592	5	82	3,679	16,192	42
1,996	2,644	599	298	469	7,146	22,644	43
7	358	460	-	-	1,208	12,437	44
3,501	8,686	152	615	1,805	17,570	52,092	45
-	392	885	21	21	2,353	9,223	46
75,556	66,684	43,492	7,962	13,137	265,520	1,014,451	

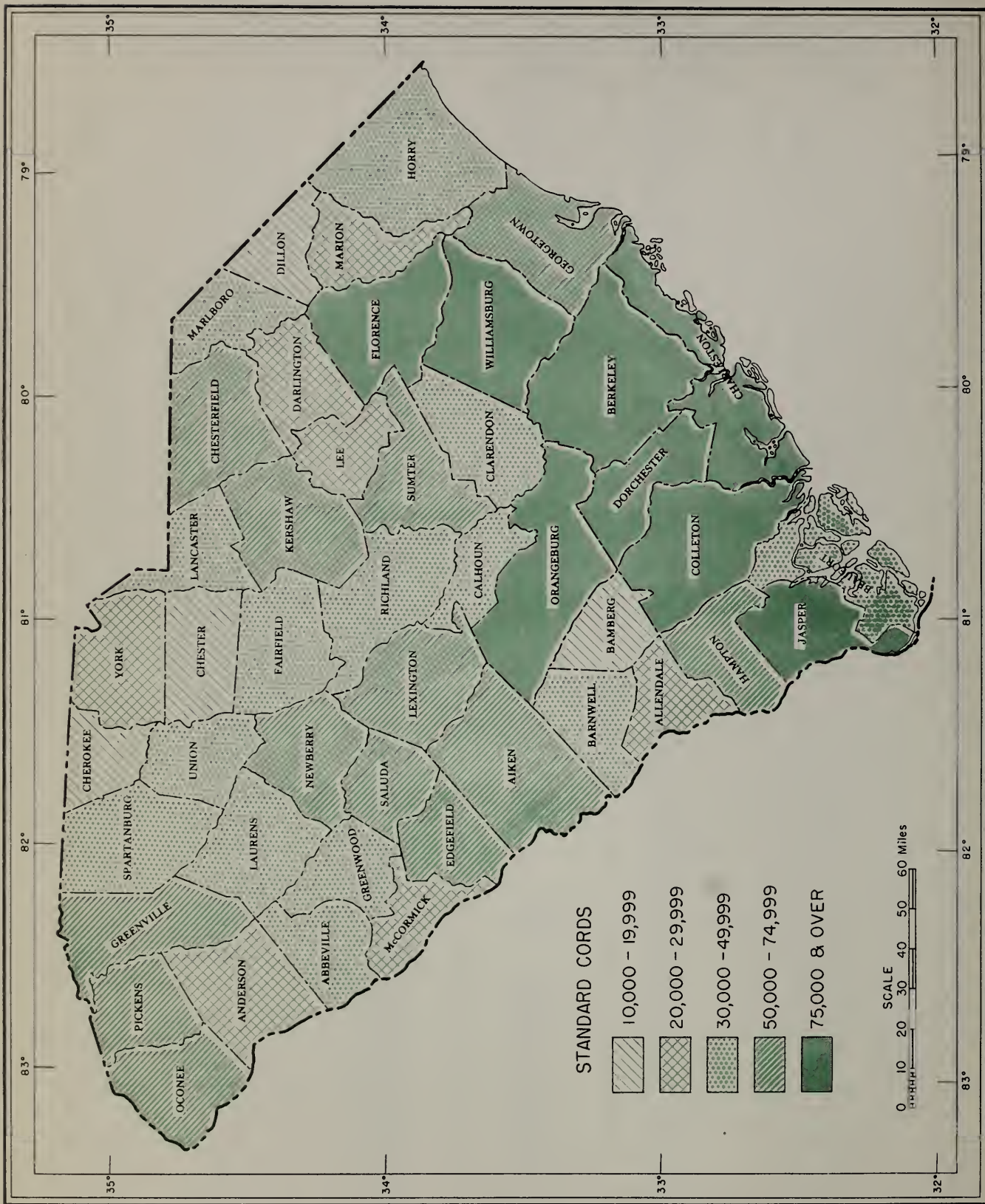


Figure 3. - Lumber drain by county, 1946



Table 3. - Lumber drain by county and species group, 1946,  
in three units of measure.

County	Species Group					
	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
	Standard cords	Thousand cu. ft.	Thousand bd. ft.	Standard cords	Thousand cu. ft.	Thousand bd. ft.
Abbeville	21,564	1,739	8,896	10,712	878	4,408
Aiken	39,854	3,214	16,436	15,677	1,285	6,453
Allendale	12,537	1,011	5,203	9,955	816	4,100
Anderson	21,737	1,753	8,967	8,113	665	3,337
Bamberg	10,614	856	4,407	2,538	208	1,045
Barnwell	23,969	1,933	9,951	7,528	617	3,101
Beaufort	27,739	2,237	11,515	12,798	1,049	5,270
Berkeley	77,314	6,235	32,095	13,774	1,129	5,671
Calhoun	27,850	2,246	11,562	5,697	467	2,346
Charleston	138,570	11,175	57,521	14,957	1,226	6,160
Cherokee	12,412	1,001	5,117	4,721	387	1,945
Chester	9,610	775	3,963	2,916	239	1,199
Chesterfield	40,027	3,228	16,508	15,372	1,260	6,327
Clarendon	36,158	2,916	15,007	8,272	678	3,404
Colleton	77,512	6,251	32,176	32,757	2,685	13,485
Darlington	21,898	1,766	9,093	6,564	538	2,702
Dillon	8,432	680	3,502	2,489	204	1,023
Dorchester	80,798	6,516	33,539	22,631	1,855	9,317
Edgefield	36,828	2,970	15,188	14,664	1,202	6,038
Fairfield	33,455	2,698	13,799	6,978	572	2,870
Florence	68,870	5,554	28,588	27,877	2,285	11,475
Georgetown	54,138	4,366	22,475	17,409	1,427	7,165
Greenville	34,646	2,794	14,290	29,329	2,404	12,075
Greenwood	23,411	1,888	9,655	8,552	701	3,519
Hampton	48,000	3,871	19,925	16,421	1,346	6,759
Horry	40,089	3,233	16,644	9,431	773	3,881
Jasper	41,168	3,320	17,088	43,420	3,559	17,876
Kershaw	50,245	4,052	20,725	14,603	1,197	6,013
Lancaster	28,123	2,268	11,597	9,443	774	3,889
Laurens	22,940	1,850	9,460	8,076	662	3,326
Lee	20,869	1,683	8,666	6,368	522	2,624
Lexington	57,363	4,626	23,661	11,187	917	4,608
McCormick	22,754	1,835	9,383	5,234	429	2,157
Marion	15,587	1,257	6,469	12,322	1,010	5,074
Marlboro	20,187	1,628	8,379	17,531	1,437	7,218
Newberry	55,689	4,491	22,969	15,933	1,306	6,559
Oconee	57,425	4,631	23,685	15,140	1,241	6,233
Orangeburg	80,600	6,500	33,457	31,549	2,586	12,985
Pickens	31,868	2,570	13,229	21,448	1,758	8,827
Richland	32,600	2,629	13,445	14,262	1,169	5,872
Saluda	48,645	3,923	20,064	12,700	1,041	5,228
Spartanburg	30,343	2,447	12,513	8,943	733	3,679
Sumter	37,337	3,011	15,498	17,361	1,423	7,146
Union	27,218	2,195	11,229	2,940	241	1,208
Williamsburg	83,167	6,707	34,522	42,676	3,498	17,570
York	16,653	1,343	6,870	5,722	469	2,353
State total	1,808,813	145,872	748,931	644,990	52,868	265,520

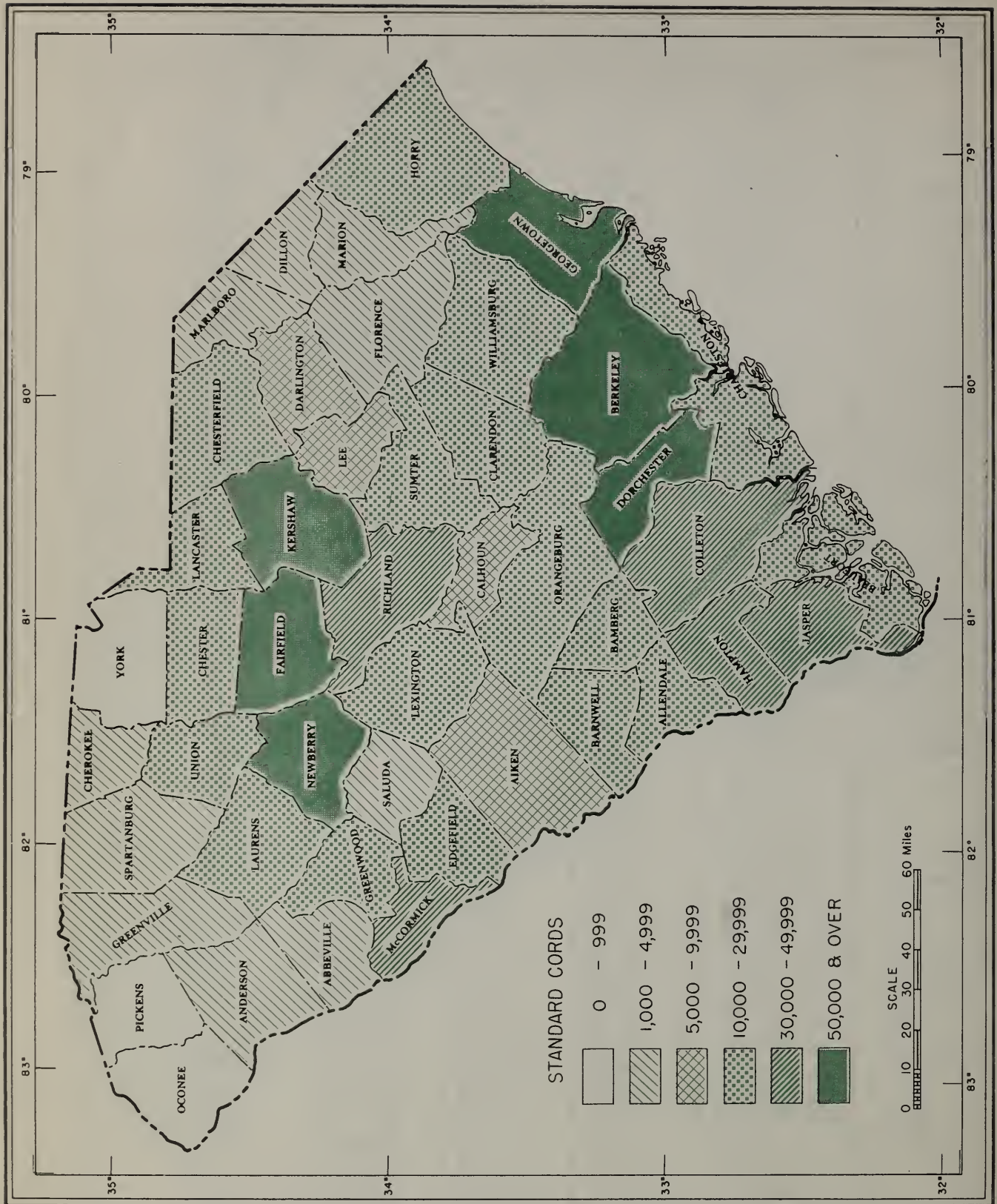


Figure 4. - Pulpwood drain by county, 1946



Table 4. - Pulpwood drain by county and species group, 1946,  
in three units of measure.

County	Species Group					
	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
	Standard cords	Thousand cu. ft.	Thousand bd. ft.	Standard cords	Thousand cu. ft.	Thousand bd. ft.
Abbeville	2,673	209	695	-	-	-
Aiken	9,186	718	2,388	387	31	70
Allendale	25,140	1,966	6,536	2,092	168	377
Anderson	1,021	80	265	13	1	2
Bamberg	10,688	836	2,779	71	6	13
Barnwell	9,957	779	2,589	644	52	116
Beaufort	21,292	1,665	5,536	386	31	69
Berkeley	59,777	4,675	15,542	3,835	309	690
Calhoun	3,898	305	1,013	4,335	349	780
Charleston	28,319	2,215	7,363	1,439	116	259
Cherokee	2,425	190	631	-	-	-
Chester	20,285	1,586	5,274	1,337	108	241
Chesterfield	7,361	576	1,914	4,618	372	831
Clarendon	8,251	645	2,145	3,618	291	651
Colleton	28,892	2,259	7,512	3,692	297	665
Darlington	6,709	525	1,744	1,453	117	262
Dillon	3,060	239	796	644	52	116
Dorchester	64,026	5,007	16,647	1,890	152	340
Edgefield	16,220	1,268	4,217	491	39	88
Fairfield	91,195	7,131	23,711	10,419	839	1,875
Florence	2,426	190	631	1,496	120	269
Georgetown	48,043	3,757	12,491	2,881	232	519
Greenville	1,926	151	501	52	4	9
Greenwood	12,996	1,016	3,379	1,173	94	211
Hampton	33,917	2,652	8,818	2,272	183	409
Horry	14,434	1,129	3,753	650	52	117
Jasper	33,567	2,625	8,727	1,039	84	187
Kershaw	44,377	3,470	11,538	5,772	465	1,039
Lancaster	10,585	828	2,752	1,864	150	336
Laurens	11,975	936	3,114	460	37	83
Lee	4,539	355	1,180	1,996	161	359
Lexington	23,662	1,850	6,152	1,603	129	289
McCormick	43,853	3,429	11,402	249	20	45
Marion	3,175	248	825	1,269	102	228
Marlboro	1,735	136	451	2,139	172	385
Newberry	48,335	3,780	12,567	2,539	204	457
Oconee	166	13	43	-	-	-
Orangeburg	16,387	1,281	4,261	12,309	991	2,216
Pickens	-	-	-	-	-	-
Richland	41,051	3,210	10,673	6,899	555	1,242
Saluda	1,891	148	492	1,053	85	190
Spartanburg	987	77	257	22	2	4
Sumter	13,642	1,067	3,547	2,086	168	375
Union	23,397	1,830	6,083	588	47	106
Williamsburg	28,064	2,195	7,297	1,589	128	286
York	593	46	154	195	16	35
State total	886,098	69,293	230,385	93,559	7,531	16,841

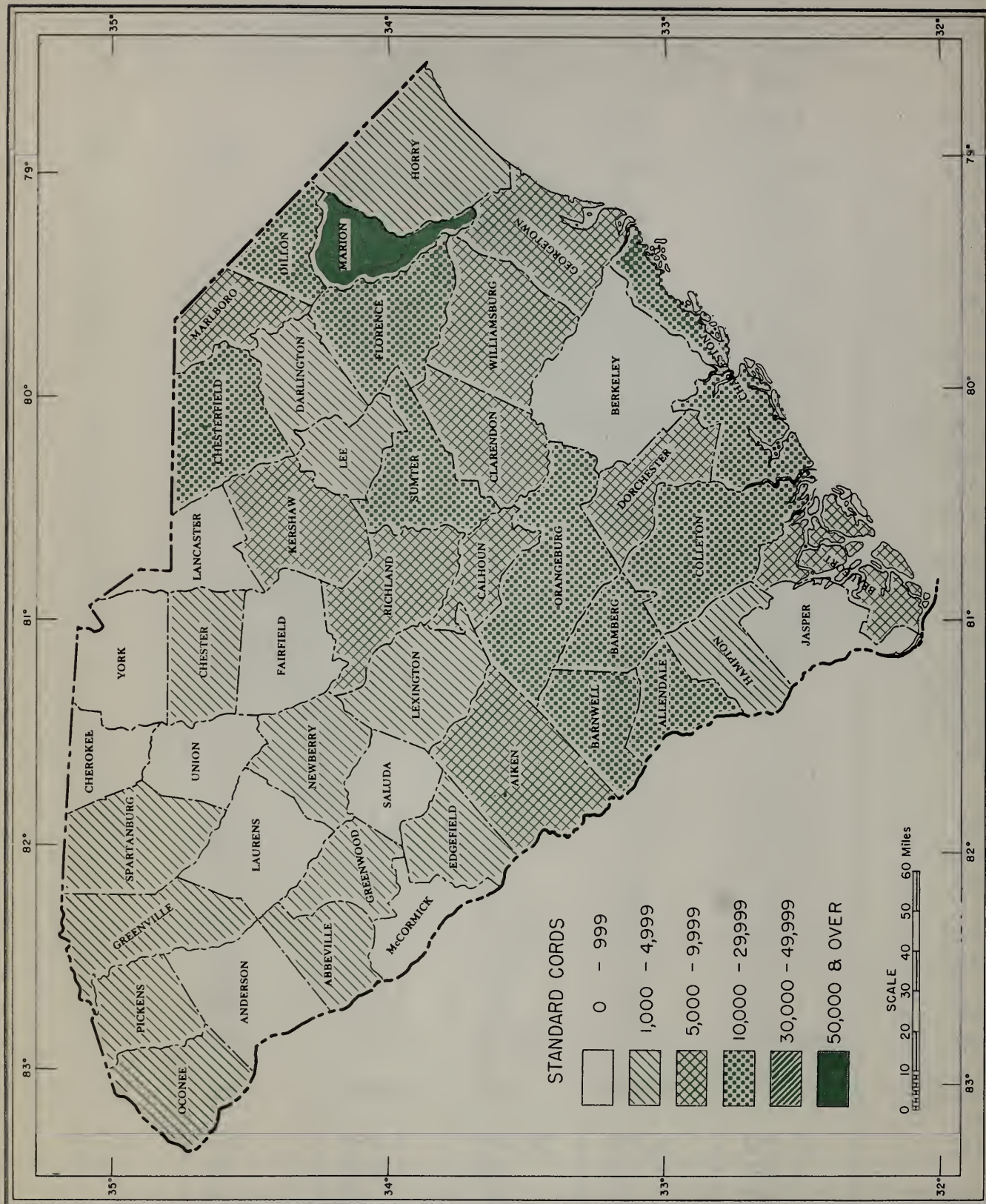


Figure 5. - Veneer-log drain by county, 1946



Table 5. - Veneer-log drain by county and species of timber, 1946.

County	Softwoods	Hardwoods					Total county drain
	So. Yel. Pine	Oak	Bl. gum	Red gum	Yel.- poplar	Other hardwoods	
	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>
Abbeville	19	7	11	136	266	16	455
Aiken	243	-	1,134	1,248	628	117	3,370
Allendale	673	57	933	6,059	195	21	7,933
Anderson	-	5	37	124	258	12	436
Bamberg	-	3	2,069	2,125	1,806	19	6,022
Barnwell	711	-	1,874	2,374	935	427	6,321
Beaufort	1,035	-	-	1,969	147	18	3,169
Berkeley	-	-	155	157	45	15	372
Calhoun	54	8	874	2,077	548	93	3,654
Charleston	3,287	-	1,043	4,187	734	156	9,407
Cherokee	-	-	16	-	89	-	105
Chester	23	11	73	459	517	44	1,127
Chesterfield	2	-	2,612	1,733	832	406	5,585
Clarendon	-	19	803	1,595	1,109	69	3,595
Colleton	1,838	1	520	2,246	539	117	5,261
Darlington	2	-	1,029	829	113	61	2,034
Dillon	77	-	2,791	1,106	390	125	4,489
Dorchester	-	2	625	947	999	44	2,617
Edgefield	37	1	107	189	245	2	581
Fairfield	-	5	40	109	182	18	354
Florence	1,366	-	3,314	3,415	99	53	8,247
Georgetown	-	-	2,456	1,272	499	69	4,296
Greenville	-	11	73	603	729	58	1,474
Greenwood	39	3	48	179	345	24	638
Hampton	517	-	-	985	74	8	1,584
Horry	130	99	186	1,591	-	25	2,031
Jasper	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kershaw	4	1	1,316	1,318	300	512	3,451
Lancaster	-	-	33	199	122	15	369
Laurens	-	4	23	166	178	24	395
Lee	14	-	1,175	685	194	24	2,092
Lexington	47	-	722	558	235	16	1,578
McCormick	19	-	-	-	-	-	19
Marion	7,507	398	4,901	12,110	94	800	25,810
Marlboro	15	-	1,793	1,512	410	330	4,060
Newberry	-	-	27	513	307	53	900
Oconee	-	1	176	328	1,441	32	1,978
Orangeburg	236	6	3,330	2,884	1,929	501	8,886
Pickens	-	1	31	76	449	13	570
Richland	170	-	986	1,936	570	157	3,819
Saluda	18	-	37	55	73	-	183
Spartanburg	-	4	64	350	657	29	1,104
Sumter	357	-	1,448	1,946	434	269	4,454
Union	-	2	19	86	139	8	254
Williamsburg	141	1	2,314	1,347	187	71	4,061
York	-	1	10	186	131	15	343
State total	18,581 <sup>1/</sup>	651	41,228	63,969	20,173	4,886	149,488

<sup>1/</sup> Southern yellow pine total includes 100,000 board feet of eastern red cedar.

Table 6. - Veneer-log drain by county and species group, 1946,  
in three units of measure.

County	Species Group					
	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
	<u>Standard</u> <u>cords</u>	<u>Thousand</u> <u>cu. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand</u> <u>bd. ft.</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>cords</u>	<u>Thousand</u> <u>cu. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand</u> <u>bd. ft.</u>
Abbeville	58	5	19	998	86	436
Aiken	673	58	243	7,192	620	3,127
Allendale	1,856	160	673	16,716	1,441	7,265
Anderson	-	-	-	998	86	436
Bamberg	-	-	-	13,850	1,194	6,022
Barnwell	1,960	169	711	12,911	1,113	5,610
Beaufort	2,842	245	1,035	4,907	423	2,134
Berkeley	-	-	-	859	74	372
Calhoun	151	13	54	8,282	714	3,600
Charleston	9,036	779	3,287	14,082	1,214	6,120
Cherokee	-	-	-	244	21	105
Chester	58	5	23	2,540	219	1,104
Chesterfield	-	-	2	12,841	1,107	5,583
Clarendon	-	-	-	8,271	713	3,595
Colleton	5,058	436	1,838	7,876	679	3,423
Darlington	-	-	2	4,675	403	2,032
Dillon	209	18	77	10,150	875	4,412
Dorchester	-	-	-	6,020	519	2,617
Edgefield	104	9	37	1,253	108	544
Fairfield	-	-	-	812	70	354
Florence	3,758	324	1,366	15,834	1,365	6,881
Georgetown	-	-	-	9,883	852	4,296
Greenville	-	-	-	3,387	292	1,474
Greenwood	104	9	39	1,380	119	599
Hampton	1,427	123	517	2,459	212	1,067
Horry	359	31	130	4,373	377	1,901
Jasper	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kershaw	12	1	4	7,935	684	3,447
Lancaster	-	-	-	847	73	369
Laurens	-	-	-	905	78	395
Lee	35	3	14	4,779	412	2,078
Lexington	128	11	47	3,527	304	1,531
McCormick	58	5	19	-	-	-
Marion	20,648	1,780	7,507	42,096	3,629	18,303
Marlboro	35	3	15	9,303	802	4,045
Newberry	-	-	-	2,065	178	900
Oconee	-	-	-	4,547	392	1,978
Orangeburg	650	56	236	19,894	1,715	8,650
Pickens	-	-	-	1,311	113	570
Richland	464	40	170	8,398	724	3,649
Saluda	46	4	18	383	33	165
Spartanburg	-	-	-	2,540	219	1,104
Sumter	986	85	357	9,419	812	4,097
Union	-	-	-	580	50	254
Williamsburg	383	33	141	9,013	777	3,920
York	-	-	-	789	68	343
State total	51,098	4,405	18,581	301,124	25,959	130,907



Table 7. - Fuelwood production by county and type of fuelwood, 1946

County	Production per average farm	Type of fuelwood			Total county production
		Sawmill and woods waste <sup>1/</sup>	Dead or cull trees	Sound live timber <sup>2/</sup>	
	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>
Abbeville	12.7	-	9,700	22,200	31,900
Aiken	16.1	8,600	14,700	17,000	40,300
Allendale	14.5	1,700	10,500	4,800	17,000
Anderson	9.1	3,600	8,500	28,800	40,900
Bamberg	16.4	2,600	20,900	6,100	29,600
Barnwell	10.8	6,300	6,300	5,400	18,000
Beaufort	16.0	800	6,400	2,100	9,300
Berkeley	11.0	1,300	8,700	1,800	11,800
Calhoun	19.0	-	-	10,400	10,400
Charleston	18.7	3,800	14,700	23,600	42,100
Cherokee	18.5	400	12,300	18,300	31,000
Chester	7.2	-	-	11,800	11,800
Chesterfield	9.9	12,200	2,500	18,000	32,700
Clarendon	17.4	20,200	23,900	20,700	64,800
Colleton	11.4	2,800	13,500	6,700	23,000
Darlington	13.5	1,800	5,400	25,400	32,600
Dillon	19.8	7,600	7,400	19,800	34,800
Dorchester	11.1	12,400	6,300	6,400	25,100
Edgefield	23.5	6,400	9,300	15,400	31,100
Fairfield	7.1	-	-	13,900	13,900
Florence	39.1	20,200	45,000	128,800	194,000
Georgetown	17.6	3,000	12,500	15,600	31,100
Greenville	10.1	2,500	15,500	18,900	36,900
Greenwood	16.1	9,900	6,600	13,500	30,000
Hampton	24.8	4,600	17,700	8,200	30,500
Horry	22.7	12,300	24,100	100,300	136,700
Jasper	10.4	800	6,300	8,400	15,500
Kershaw	16.0	12,100	33,100	17,500	62,700
Lancaster	24.3	4,100	1,800	17,900	23,800
Laurens	21.6	8,300	22,600	42,500	73,400
Lee	27.1	6,800	8,400	15,900	31,100
Lexington	7.9	4,400	-	21,700	26,100
McCormick	19.1	8,300	7,000	5,700	21,000
Marion	19.1	-	5,900	31,900	37,800
Marlboro	20.8	10,400	1,600	6,900	18,900
Newberry	22.1	10,000	3,900	23,300	37,200
Oconee	16.6	9,600	23,700	23,700	57,000
Orangeburg	20.8	2,000	21,700	27,100	50,800
Pickens	13.3	1,700	7,900	13,100	22,700
Richland	10.1	-	100	9,000	9,100
Saluda	11.0	200	-	11,500	11,700
Spartanburg	17.9	4,200	22,900	21,000	48,100
Sumter	20.5	4,300	15,500	17,600	37,400
Union	26.9	1,600	30,200	43,700	75,500
Williamsburg	24.5	18,900	41,600	52,800	113,300
York	19.6	5,500	7,400	41,800	54,700
State total	17.7	258,200	564,000	1,016,900	1,839,100

<sup>1/</sup> Includes sawmill slabs, edgings, etc., and material cut from tops after logging operations. Does not include mill waste from other manufacturing plants

<sup>2/</sup> Drain on forest growing stock.





Table 8. - Fuelwood drain<sup>1/</sup> by county and species of timber, 1946

County	Softwoods	Hardwoods					Total county drain
	So. Yel. Pine	Oak	Bl. gum	Red gum	Yel.- Poplar	Other hardwoods	
	<u>Std.</u> <u>cords</u>	<u>Std.</u> <u>cords</u>	<u>Std.</u> <u>cords</u>	<u>Std.</u> <u>cords</u>	<u>Std.</u> <u>cords</u>	<u>Std.</u> <u>cords</u>	<u>Std.</u> <u>cords</u>
Abbeville	11,600	9,800	200	200	-	400	22,200
Aiken	1,500	14,500	-	-	-	1,000	17,000
Allendale	1,200	3,600	-	-	-	-	4,800
Anderson	18,200	9,000	-	200	-	1,400	28,800
Bamberg	800	2,200	3,100	-	-	-	6,100
Barnwell	-	3,700	1,000	-	-	700	5,400
Beaufort	800	1,300	-	-	-	-	2,100
Berkeley	-	1,700	100	-	-	-	1,800
Calhoun	3,400	4,700	-	500	-	1,800	10,400
Charleston	7,500	11,200	3,600	400	-	900	23,600
Cherokee	6,900	8,500	-	-	-	2,900	18,300
Chester	4,800	2,900	-	2,500	300	1,300	11,800
Chesterfield	9,000	6,500	1,800	-	500	200	18,000
Clarendon	6,200	7,600	5,300	900	-	700	20,700
Colleton	2,300	3,500	500	300	-	100	6,700
Darlington	13,700	8,000	2,200	1,200	100	200	25,400
Dillon	6,900	5,500	5,800	400	400	800	19,800
Dorchester	2,800	1,100	2,500	-	-	-	6,400
Edgefield	3,900	6,700	-	3,000	300	1,500	15,400
Fairfield	5,700	4,800	-	1,700	100	1,600	13,900
Florence	34,200	47,100	30,600	12,700	400	3,800	128,800
Georgetown	1,400	10,800	2,100	1,300	-	-	15,600
Greenville	8,400	5,200	-	300	3,200	1,800	18,900
Greenwood	7,200	4,800	-	1,000	-	500	13,500
Hampton	300	7,900	-	-	-	-	8,200
Horry	35,600	36,400	21,900	3,000	200	3,200	100,300
Jasper	5,500	2,200	300	100	200	100	8,400
Kershaw	4,500	10,500	1,800	300	400	-	17,500
Lancaster	9,300	4,400	400	2,100	-	1,700	17,900
Laurens	20,600	11,700	-	9,300	-	900	42,500
Lee	3,500	9,900	2,300	-	-	200	15,900
Lexington	7,100	12,800	-	1,200	-	600	21,700
McCormick	2,600	1,900	-	300	-	900	5,700
Marion	10,600	7,500	1,700	8,200	-	3,900	31,900
Marlboro	600	3,500	2,200	200	100	300	6,900
Newberry	7,200	9,800	500	3,500	600	1,700	23,300
Oconee	7,800	12,900	-	300	600	2,100	23,700
Orangeburg	9,300	14,200	3,400	-	-	200	27,100
Pickens	4,800	5,300	300	300	1,100	1,300	13,100
Richland	4,300	1,800	-	1,900	100	900	9,000
Saluda	4,800	4,200	-	1,200	-	1,300	11,500
Spartanburg	15,300	5,000	400	300	-	-	21,000
Sumter	4,100	7,600	2,800	2,100	500	500	17,600
Union	25,200	18,500	-	-	-	-	43,700
Williamsburg	9,300	28,100	6,000	6,800	-	2,600	52,800
York	19,200	15,000	-	2,800	1,100	3,700	41,800
State total	369,900	415,800	102,800	70,500	10,200	47,700	1,016,900

<sup>1/</sup> Material produced from sound live timber.

Table 9. - Fuelwood drain by county and species group, 1946,  
in three units of measure.

County	Species Group					
	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
	<u>Standard</u> <u>cords</u>	<u>Thousand</u> <u>cu. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand</u> <u>bd. ft.</u>	<u>Standard</u> <u>cords</u>	<u>Thousand</u> <u>cu. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand</u> <u>bd. ft.</u>
Abbeville	11,600	849	225	10,600	787	789
Aiken	1,500	112	185	15,500	1,148	869
Allendale	1,200	86	361	3,600	270	77
Anderson	18,200	1,331	596	10,600	783	-
Bamberg	800	62	66	5,300	393	88
Barnwell	-	-	-	5,400	402	219
Beaufort	800	60	-	1,300	96	80
Berkeley	-	-	-	1,800	131	103
Calhoun	3,400	246	41	7,000	523	285
Charleston	7,500	544	1,204	16,100	1,198	1,504
Cherokee	6,900	506	658	11,400	844	700
Chester	4,800	346	57	7,000	521	284
Chesterfield	9,000	660	1,761	9,000	662	211
Clarendon	6,200	455	614	14,500	643	265
Colleton	2,300	166	115	4,400	327	82
Darlington	13,700	1,000	1,538	11,700	868	187
Dillon	6,900	500	2,196	12,900	964	348
Dorchester	2,800	201	391	3,600	268	142
Edgefield	3,900	283	97	11,500	859	309
Fairfield	5,700	412	68	8,200	611	334
Florence	34,200	2,495	4,427	94,600	7,022	307
Georgetown	1,400	102	127	14,200	1,055	646
Greenville	8,400	613	184	10,500	781	762
Greenwood	7,200	530	88	6,300	466	254
Hampton	300	23	55	7,900	586	-
Horry	35,600	2,504	6,712	64,700	4,806	720
Jasper	5,500	402	979	2,900	214	59
Kershaw	4,500	324	605	13,000	966	-
Lancaster	9,300	677	-	8,600	639	408
Laurens	20,600	1,499	501	21,900	1,626	278
Lee	3,500	256	87	12,400	921	216
Lexington	7,100	520	133	14,600	1,085	60
McCormick	2,600	189	-	3,100	229	116
Marion	10,600	775	1,231	21,300	1,577	-
Marlboro	600	48	156	6,300	467	-
Newberry	7,200	527	229	16,100	1,193	936
Oconee	7,800	569	-	15,900	1,179	180
Orangeburg	9,300	678	467	17,800	1,319	369
Pickens	4,800	354	33	8,300	616	53
Richland	4,300	313	16	4,700	352	60
Saluda	4,800	351	58	6,700	497	271
Spartanburg	15,300	1,937	9,068	5,700	427	-
Sumter	4,100	298	912	13,500	1,003	69
Union	25,200	1,842	946	18,500	1,373	2,164
Williamsburg	9,300	678	1,518	43,500	3,226	978
York	19,200	1,398	618	22,600	1,680	1,188
State total	369,900	27,721	39,323	647,000	47,603	16,970



Table 10. - Fence-post and miscellaneous farm use<sup>1/</sup> drain by county and species of timber, 1946.

County	Softwoods			Hardwoods			Total county drain
	So. Yel. Pine	Cypress	Cedar	Oak	Gum	Other hardwoods	
	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>	<u>Std. cords</u>
Abbeville	100	-	1,000	-	-	-	1,100
Aiken	400	-	1,000	700	400	1,700	4,200
Allendale	100	2,300	-	-	-	-	2,400
Anderson	200	-	300	800	-	300	1,600
Bamberg	200	500	-	400	100	100	1,300
Barnwell	700	200	-	700	500	1,800	3,900
Beaufort	-	-	-	100	-	-	100
Berkeley	100	-	-	-	-	-	100
Calhoun	500	-	-	-	-	-	500
Charleston	300	-	-	100	1,100	700	2,200
Cherokee	100	-	1,100	600	-	100	1,900
Chester	300	-	800	100	-	-	1,200
Chesterfield	1,300	-	-	400	200	100	2,000
Clarendon	1,700	600	-	200	1,000	100	3,600
Colleton	400	-	-	200	400	100	1,100
Darlington	600	400	-	300	300	100	1,700
Dillon	500	-	-	200	500	200	1,400
Dorchester	4,900	-	-	-	300	100	5,300
Edgefield	-	-	100	300	100	100	600
Fairfield	300	-	-	-	-	-	300
Florence	5,700	-	-	600	1,600	200	8,100
Georgetown	1,800	300	-	400	-	-	2,500
Greenville	900	-	-	400	-	300	1,600
Greenwood	700	-	200	-	-	-	900
Hampton	-	1,500	-	400	100	-	2,000
Horry	2,100	800	-	400	400	500	4,200
Jasper	100	-	-	100	400	-	600
Kershaw	400	-	-	600	4,000	400	5,400
Lancaster	200	-	200	100	-	-	500
Laurens	200	-	400	600	100	200	1,500
Lee	800	-	-	900	300	200	2,200
Lexington	-	-	200	-	-	100	300
McCormick	-	-	200	-	100	-	300
Marion	1,400	600	-	100	2,400	-	4,500
Marlboro	100	-	-	200	800	100	1,200
Newberry	100	-	2,000	-	-	700	2,800
Oconee	300	-	100	1,300	-	200	1,900
Orangeburg	600	1,000	-	300	600	100	2,600
Pickens	100	-	100	500	-	200	900
Richland	100	-	100	-	-	-	200
Saluda	-	-	200	100	-	200	500
Spartanburg	100	-	100	300	-	100	600
Sumter	600	100	-	500	1,800	100	3,100
Union	200	-	300	500	-	300	1,300
Williamsburg	5,400	100	-	4,700	900	-	11,100
York	1,600	-	900	700	100	200	3,500
State total	36,200	8,400	9,300	18,800	18,500	9,600	100,800

<sup>1/</sup> Principally round poles of various diameters and lengths

Table 11. - Fence-post and miscellaneous farm use<sup>1/</sup> drain, by county and species group, 1946, in number of pieces and two units of measure.

County	Pieces		Species group			
	Fence posts	Other pieces	Softwoods		Hardwoods	
	<u>1000 pieces</u>	<u>1000 pieces</u>	<u>Standard cords</u>	<u>Thousand cu. ft.</u>	<u>Standard cords</u>	<u>Thousand cu. ft.</u>
Abbeville	186	8	1,100	76	2/	3
Aiken	223	82	1,400	101	2,800	192
Allendale	88	15	2,400	166	2/	1
Anderson	165	9	500	35	1,100	74
Bamberg	69	11	700	46	600	46
Barnwell	81	100	900	63	3,000	213
Beaufort	-	3	-	-	100	5
Berkeley	3	3	100	4	2/	3
Calhoun	60	4	500	35	-	-
Charleston	139	4	300	18	1,900	133
Cherokee	229	17	1,200	89	700	44
Chester	199	22	1,100	77	100	7
Chesterfield	104	26	1,300	91	700	48
Clarendon	37	91	2,300	155	1,300	95
Colleton	74	26	400	28	700	47
Darlington	59	24	1,000	69	700	53
Dillon	61	46	500	37	900	62
Dorchester	74	91	4,900	341	400	29
Edgefield	77	3	100	9	500	34
Fairfield	76	2/	300	21	2/	1
Florence	201	160	5,700	400	2,400	167
Georgetown	91	45	2,100	144	400	33
Greenville	102	33	900	63	700	48
Greenwood	59	15	900	63	-	-
Hampton	90	58	1,500	104	500	35
Horry	302	90	2,900	199	1,300	93
Jasper	65	3	100	4	500	37
Kershaw	500	68	400	29	5,000	346
Lancaster	44	12	400	25	100	6
Laurens	180	18	600	43	900	63
Lee	93	64	800	54	1,400	101
Lexington	37	2/	200	13	100	7
McCormick	49	17	200	19	100	5
Marion	30	53	2,000	140	2,500	177
Marlboro	19	27	100	7	1,100	76
Newberry	324	1	2,100	147	700	51
Oconee	231	20	400	27	1,500	103
Orangeburg	172	41	1,600	115	1,000	68
Pickens	148	10	200	16	700	51
Richland	10	7	200	14	-	-
Saluda	62	1	200	12	300	24
Spartanburg	67	8	200	18	400	28
Sumter	103	53	700	51	2,400	165
Union	143	8	500	35	800	53
Williamsburg	162	157	5,500	386	5,600	394
York	122	100	2,500	176	1,000	72
State total	5,410	1,654	53,900	3,765	46,900	3,293

1/ Principally round poles of various diameters and lengths.

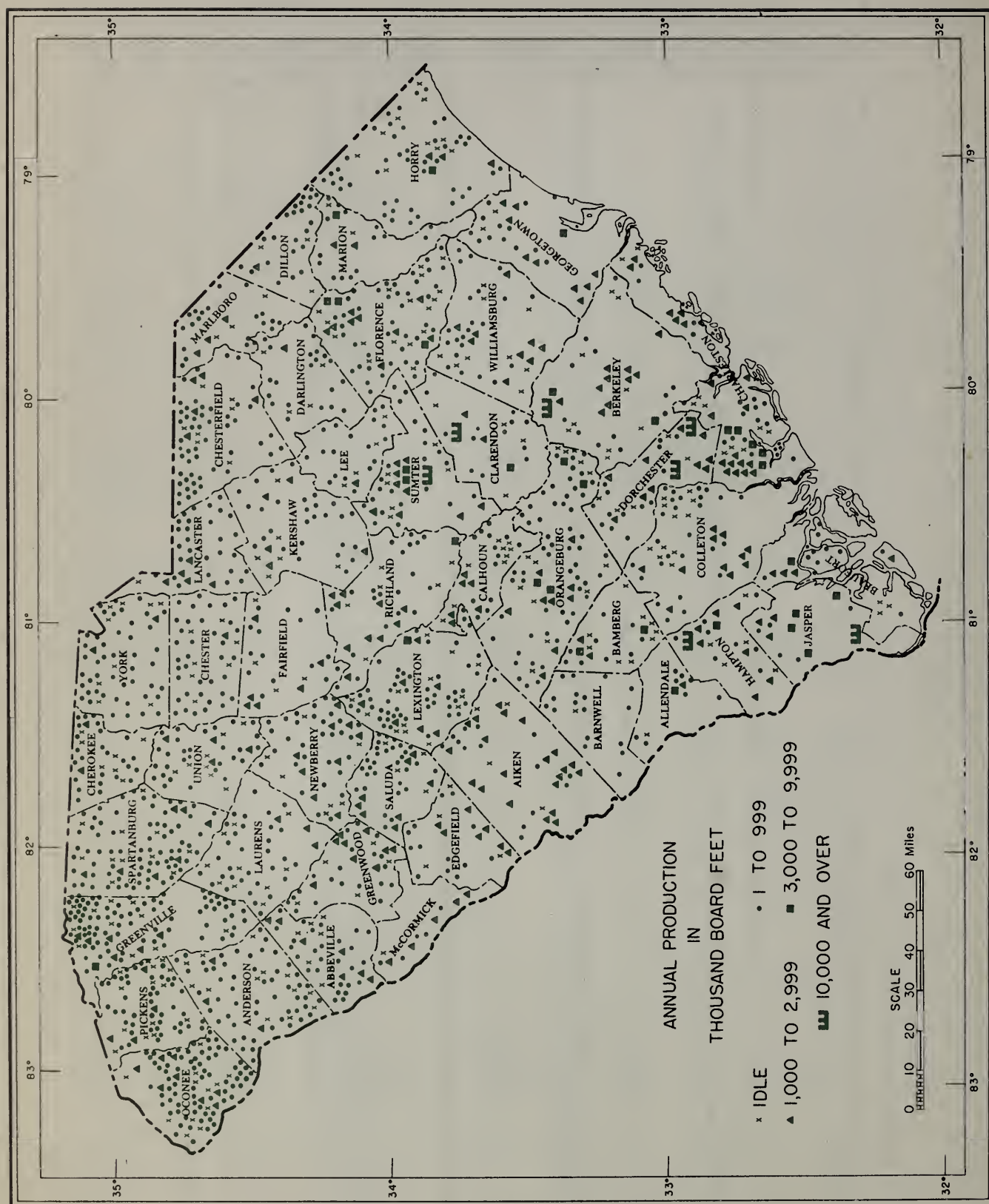
2/ Less than 500 pieces or 50 standard cords.



Table 12. - Miscellaneous<sup>1/</sup> commodity drain by county and species group, 1946, in three units of measure

County	Species group					
	Softwoods			Hardwoods		
	<u>Standard cords</u>	<u>Thousand cu. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>	<u>Standard cords</u>	<u>Thousand cu. ft.</u>	<u>Thousand bd. ft.</u>
Abbeville	-	-	-	1,536	120	546
Aiken	40	3	13	-	-	-
Allendale	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anderson	-	-	-	1,555	121	546
Bamberg	-	-	-	2,491	211	1,015
Barnwell	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beaufort	-	-	-	-	-	-
Berkeley	6,451	485	2,355	2,405	186	810
Calhoun	-	-	-	89	7	32
Charleston	171	14	32	1,490	115	495
Cherokee	-	-	-	80	6	21
Chester	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chesterfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Clarendon	14,968	1,134	5,660	1,892	150	615
Colleton	17,137	1,307	6,572	5,926	477	2,052
Darlington	-	-	-	3,643	314	1,547
Dillon	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorchester	5,412	415	2,051	4,811	387	1,773
Edgefield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fairfield	-	-	-	-	-	-
Florence	685	56	129	-	-	-
Georgetown	17,774	1,357	6,903	4,624	367	1,497
Greenville	-	-	-	55	4	-
Greenwood	-	-	-	443	34	137
Hampton	435	35	156	895	71	293
Horry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jasper	7,030	531	2,624	970	77	314
Kershaw	342	28	65	1,032	89	439
Lancaster	-	-	-	-	-	-
Laurens	-	-	-	12	1	-
Lee	342	28	65	2,749	237	1,171
Lexington	-	-	-	-	-	-
McCormick	-	-	-	384	30	136
Marion	-	-	-	-	-	-
Marlboro	-	-	-	-	-	-
Newberry	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oconee	491	39	224	312	24	81
Orangeburg	3,992	305	1,339	2,420	206	994
Pickens	-	-	-	100	7	-
Richland	-	-	-	-	-	-
Saluda	-	-	-	335	25	93
Spartanburg	-	-	-	20	1	-
Sumter	3,219	242	1,177	141	11	49
Union	-	-	-	-	-	-
Williamsburg	7,087	534	2,556	1,032	89	439
York	-	-	-	-	-	-
State total	85,576	6,513	31,921	41,442	3,367	15,095

<sup>1/</sup> Includes cooperage, dimension, handles, hewn crossties, poles, piling, and mine timbers.







## Reliability of Data

The principal sources of error in surveys of the type used to obtain basic data for this report are: (1) reporting errors, (2) canvassing errors, (3) errors in compiling the data, and (4) sampling errors. In many cases estimates of production must be accepted in the absence of adequate book-keeping records or knowledge of what was actually produced. This is particularly true of reports for small manufacturing establishments and for fuelwood, fence posts, and other farm use commodities. Most reporting errors stem from this source and no measure of their magnitude is available. Canvassing errors are failures to obtain necessary field reports. Reporting, canvassing, and compilation errors were held to a minimum through the use of trained enumerators, check surveys of the original field data, and verification of all computations.

Sampling errors (standard errors of estimates) are the only measurable errors involved. They indicate the reliability of estimates based on the variance or individual deviations of the sample data. The table below shows the sampling error of cubic-foot estimates for each commodity. These errors are applicable only to the total state statistics. They are small for the manufactured items since no sampling errors were present in canvasses for production data.

Table 13. - Sampling errors of 1946 drain estimates.

Commodity	Error of cubic-foot estimates
	Percent
Lumber	± 1.8
Pulpwood	± 2.1
Veneer	± 3.8
Other manufactures	± 3.4
Fuelwood production	± 7.2
Fuelwood drain	± 8.4
Fence posts and misc. farm use	± 11.4
Total state drain	1.9

Total county statistics for all items except fuelwood, fence posts, and miscellaneous farm use are of a slightly lower order of reliability. Species data are of still lower reliability. However, these statistics should be sufficiently accurate for general use.



It is possible for the sampling error of individual county fuelwood production estimates to vary between 35 and 70 percent. This is due to the relatively small number of area segments enumerated in each county. When fuelwood production data for as many as ten counties are summarized, the sampling error should not exceed 16 percent. Estimates of individual county drain for fuelwood and fence posts are less accurate than for production. The combined sampling errors for all products indicate that the total state drain estimate probably (chances are 2 out of 3) does not differ from the actual drain by more than  $\pm 1.9$  percent or 7567 thousand cubic feet. The estimate of error disregards any reporting error involved.





FOREST SURVEY REPORTS PUBLISHED BY SOUTHEASTERN FOREST EXPERIMENT STATION

Forest Survey Releases

- No. 1 - Forest Resources of the Northern Coastal Plain of South Carolina. 1939
- No. 2 - Forest Resources of the Piedmont Region of South Carolina. 1939
- No. 3 - Forest Resources of the Southern Coastal Plain of South Carolina. 1939
- No. 4 - Forest Resources of the Southern Coastal Plain of North Carolina. 1940
- No. 5 - Forest Resources of the Northern Coastal Plain of North Carolina. 1940
- No. 6 - Forest Resources of the Piedmont Region of North Carolina. 1940
- No. 7 - Forest Resources of the Mountain Region of North Carolina. 1941
- No. 8 - The Distribution of Commercial Forest Trees in North Carolina. 1941
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- No. 10 - The Distribution of Commercial Forest Trees in Virginia. 1942
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- No. 12 - The Forest Situation in the Coastal Plain of Virginia. 1943
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- No. 14 - Preliminary Estimate of 1942 Lumber Production in the Carolinas, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Tennessee. 1943
- No. 15 - The Forest Situation in the Mountain Region of Virginia. 1943
- No. 16 - Wartime Lumber Production in the Appalachian Hardwood Region, January 1942-June 1944. 1944
- No. 17 - Wood Waste Available for Conversion to Ethyl Alcohol in the Columbia Area of South Carolina. 1944
- No. 18 - North Carolina Forest Growth and Drain, 1937-1943. 1945
- No. 19 - Approximate Forest Area and Timber Volume by County in the Carolinas and Virginia. 1945
- No. 20 - South Carolina Forest Growth and Drain, 1936-1943. 1945
- No. 21 - 1945 Pulpwood Production by County in the Carolinas and Virginia. 1946
- No. 22 - Southern Forests as a Source of Pulpwood. 1947
- No. 23 - 1946 Pulpwood Production by County in the Southeast. 1947
- No. 24 - Southern Pulpwood Production and the Timber Supply. 1948
- No. 25 - Forest Resources of the Lower Coastal Plain of South Carolina. 1948

USDA Miscellaneous Publications

- No. 533 - North Carolina Forest Resources and Industries. 1944
- No. 552 - South Carolina Forest Resources and Industries. 1944

